

AMERICAN DESERTERS SIGN A FILIPINO PROCLAMATION

They Want Their Former Comrades to Join
Them and Fight for the Principles of
George Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The War Department has received from the Philippine copies of a remarkable proclamation, signed with the names of nine Americans, seven of them stated as being in the United States military service, inviting American soldiers to desert and join the ranks of the Filipino soldiery. The text of the document is as follows: "To Whom It May Concern:

"Dear Fellow-Countrymen: After many months among the Filipino people knowing their customs and character, we, the undersigned, have come to the conclusion that time has arrived for us to break the silence and let you know the real truth, so that you will see the folly of continuation of fighting these people, who are defending their country against the cruel American invasion in the same manner as our forefathers did against England in those glorious days of our good and noble liberator, General George Washington.

"Since the day we were led by our consciences and presented ourselves to the Philippine authorities, we have received the best of treatment, and we are enjoying a life of luxury without having to put our lives in danger as you do, who still remain in the American ranks, fighting for an unjust cause, which sooner or later must surely prove disastrous, as it did to the Spanish, notwithstanding that they knew the country and customs of the people better than the Americans do.

"For above mentioned reasons and also that the war may soon end, we ask the men of the American army, stationed in these islands, to present themselves to the Philippine authorities as we did, thereby showing yourselves to be true Americans, upholding the policy of Washington and the Monroe doctrine against the ambitious policy of President McKinley, who for two years has carried on this cruel war, spilling the innocent blood of thousands of American soldiers, and with what object? To fill the pockets of Mark Hanna and several other American capitalists, who have been for years and are now ruling America today, or in other words, changing your blood for gold and robbing many a loving mother or wife of son or husband, thereby making a once happy home sad and desolate.

"Before we close, let us tell you that near every town there are always stationed forces of Filipino troops to whom, should you so desire, you can present yourselves with or without your rifles and to avoid danger it is best to hide it in a secure place, and after the troops have presented yourself, inform the Filipino officer or chief of the guerrillas, and they

will recover it and pay you some money in return.

"With this we conclude, wishing you the best of fortune.

"We remain,

"Yours most sincerely,

"HARRY HORAL ALMAN,

"Company K,

"John Blake,

"Trumpeter Co. B. 28th U. S. Inf'y.

"FRANK L. CLARK,

"Company F. 21st U. S. Inf'y.

"J. THOMAS KREIDER,

"Corporal, 38th U. S. Volunteers.

"HARRY RICHTER,

"Sixth U. S. Artillery.

"CHARLES WRIGHT,

"Hospital Corps.

"FITCHHUGH SMITH,

"John Ryan,

"Fourth Regiment."

John T. Kreider, one of the signers of this proclamation, was tried recently by a military commission in the Philippines on a charge of treason and the records of the court-martial have just been received at the War Department. The preponderance of proof, said General Chaffee, in reviewing the case, was in favor of the contention of the accused, that he was held by the insurgents as a prisoner and took no part in operations against the United States, gave no aid and comfort to the enemy, made reasonable efforts to escape and was compelled by his captors under legal duress to sign the above proclamation by threats of violence, in case he refused.

"While no treasonable intent or overt act is brought against the accused by competent evidence," said General Chaffee, "it remains to be remarked that it is the duty of the American soldier to face impending danger of death rather than sign a treasonable proclamation, even if it be prepared, as was the one in this case, by the enemy. Nor should he do any other act that might have even a semblance of giving the enemy encouragement. The true soldier not only takes the risk of battle, but all other risks of life growing out of any and all incidents of war and accepts the chance of life or death, rather than do ought to injure his country's cause or dishonor the uniform he wears."

The military commission found Kreider guilty of the charge of treason and sentenced him to confinement at hard labor for life, but General Chaffee, because of the absence of conclusive proof that the accused had committed an overt act (such an act being necessary to constitute the technical evidence of treason), disapproved the sentence and ordered the prisoner set at liberty.

HAWAIIAN INTERESTS IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

(Continued from page 1.)

the fair sex of the island, desiring to beautify their gardens with new varieties. He says he is confident that the appropriation for the experiment station, under Mr. Jared Smith, will reach \$15,000 this year, instead of \$12,000, as it was last year.

The papers in the court martial of Lieut. Howells, whose wife was a Honolulu girl, are still on the desk of Secretary of War Root. A few days ago Senator Allison of Iowa called at the department in behalf of the young man, but the Secretary at this writing has taken no action. Strong influence is being brought to bear in his favor.

SITE AT PEARL HARBOR.

The telegraphic news of the success of the government in securing a site for a naval station at Pearl Harbor, printed here a few days ago, was received with much satisfaction in the Navy Department. Admiral Bradford, the chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Repair, who has the matter in charge, has received nothing yet officially from Honolulu about the condemnation proceedings. Regarding the purchase he spoke as follows:

"What the government desired was a site on the east side of the entrance and on the south side of Pearl Harbor, and what is known as the Bishop estate. The site originally fixed upon covered an area of 800 acres. The estate fixed the value at \$300 an acre, which the United States considered exorbitant. The condemnation proceedings were then instituted, under the laws of the Hawaiian Islands providing for the condemnation of lands for government purposes.

"If the reports of the finding of the jury in the condemnation proceedings be true, but of this I have no official knowledge as yet, the United States will purchase from the Bishop estate a tract of 600 acres, which, at \$75 an acre, the price reported fixed by the jury, would make purchase price but \$45,000. We have an appropriation of \$150,000, and this would leave a residue of \$105,000 to be expended for damages and all other expenses. The damages that would be necessary have to be paid, would be those in cases where a company had leased a part of the ground, and had it ready for sugar cane cultivation. Reparation would be demanded for such improvements.

"Again, the United States government would have to meet the claims of certain people to whom the government of Hawaii has sold certain fishing rights, and these would in all probability have to be adjusted, in order to free the land included in the prospective naval station from all incumbrances."

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

There is little new in the Cuban situation, as affecting Hawaiian interests. The proposition to grant a bounty on Cuban sugar, instead of reducing the tariff, which was outlined in the last Washington letter to the Advertiser, is being pressed and reports from the White House are that it meets with some favor from President Roosevelt. It was put forward by Mr. Henry T. Oxnard, representing the beet sugar interests here, as already stated, and will be strongly urged before influential Senators and members of the House, when Congress reconvenes one week from today. Mr. Haywood will join in urging the plan, just as soon as the statesmen came back here and the indifference to legislative topics, characteristic of the holiday season, has disappeared.

"It is to our interest to ally our-

selves with the beet sugar growers and the cane sugar growers in this regard," said Mr. Haywood today. "Standing alone the Hawaiian planters would be weak before Congress, but in joining with others, whose interests are almost identical, we can help them and they can help us. The proposition for a bounty will, if carried into effect, place the burden of helping Cuba on the entire American people, where it should be a lower tariff rate on Cuban sugar would in effect be only an entering wedge for free trade, and at the same time would throw the burden largely upon the sugar planters of Hawaii, very apparently a great wrong. By imposing a bounty in favor of Cuban sugar we help the Cubans without taking upon ourselves any of the evils that lower tariff and ultimate free trade would assure us.

THE CANAL.

There is little new to be said about the other large questions before Congress, interesting to Hawaii. In spite of talk about opposition to the Isthmian Canal by pleas of the duty to try to buy the Panama canal, the measure will probably be passed in Senate and House within a month, although a vote may be delayed in the Senate beyond that period. It will be later when the cable bills are considered, and if a bill passes at this session, which seems quite probable, it may not be for three or four months yet. The Chinese Exclusion re-enactment, which is assured at an early date by Congress, and without any proviso of relief for the labor conditions in Hawaii, as has been reiterated in these letters, is being considered in detail by Treasury officials and by Pacific Coast Congressmen.

It will be plain later that the only hope the Hawaiian planters can have for relief must come from a separate act, which will not be possible before next winter. Then the excitement and eagerness of politicians will have passed, most of them will be re-elected and the question can be discussed dispassionately. Although these statements may seem peculiar in Hawaii, where conditions of legislation are naturally not so well understood as here, they are nevertheless, as your correspondent believes, absolutely correct.

HONOLULU'S RAT CRUSADE.

Dr. Wyman, surgeon-general of the Marine Hospital Service, has been watching, with his usual sense of humor, as well as vim and interest in sanitary conditions, the crusade against rats in Honolulu. Bring me copies of the rat bulletins, he shouted through the telephone to one of his chiefs in the Butler building the other day, when your correspondent called for any news he might have of the situation. A bulletin was brought, containing a report by Dr. L. E. Cofer.

Honolulu, H. L., Nov. 9, 1901. Sir: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a letter, which Dr. Pratt, the executive officer of the Hawaiian territorial board of health read to the board at its last meeting. He has called attention to the necessity or at least to the desirability of establishing here a well-organized rat crusade, a measure of precaution which commends itself to a large number of the citizens of Honolulu, and which was favorably received and immediately acted upon by the board of health, as will be seen from the letter from Dr. Pratt to this office, a copy of which is also inclosed. Since my invitation to serve on the committee for or-

ganizing the crusade, several meetings have been held, with the result that the following general plan of action has been adopted:

1. The town to be divided into districts, and each district covered by an inspector, who shall distribute rat traps and poison, see that they are properly used, deodorize the traps, and collect all rats.
2. The district as a whole to be under the supervision of two superintendents.
3. The methods of exterminating rats to be confined to traps, poison and sulphur fumigation, the rat-bounty method not to be used.
4. All rubbish to be cleared up and burned.
5. All interisland vessels to be fumigated.
6. All wharves and warehouses to be made air-tight for sulphur fumigation; this to include underneath the wharves.
7. The rats are to be kept separated according to the district from which they come, and are to be examined bacteriologically for the purpose of determining whether or not a certain district is probably infected and is in need of special attention.

I will report on the progress of the crusade from time to time and forward any statistics concerning it likely to be of interest.

Respectfully,

L. E. COFER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H.
S. Chief Quarantine Officer, Territory of Hawaii.
The Surgeon-General,
U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

(Inclosure.)

Honolulu, H. L., Oct. 23, 1901.

Gentlemen: There is a matter which I desire to bring to your attention, with the hope that some action can be taken which will be of benefit to this country. It seems to me to be a fitting time to start a rat-killing campaign.

No plague is at present in Honolulu, or any part of the territory as far as is known, but we have reports of cases by every steamer from Hongkong, occasionally from San Francisco, and now by last steamer we learn it is in Brisbane.

Just so long as there are cases in these places, we are open to the danger of having it get ashore from one of these ports. The plague is spread principally through the agency of rats is a fact recognized by all countries where plague has existed, and it is only a few months ago that Japan, having a few cases of plague, started in on a general rat crusade and thousands were exterminated.

It is not my desire to alarm you, but I am alarmed, for I thoroughly believe the sooner the people of this community take a calm view of plague and educate themselves to the fact that this being a seaport city we are always open to the danger of contagious and infectious diseases of this kind, the more we shall be able to prevent it getting ashore from vessels, but there is always a chance that rats, and infected ones at that, may manage to get ashore and so infect others.

The old adage is, "Prevention is worth a pound of cure" was never truer than in this instance. In other words, it is better to take precautions before it does appear. With the coming on of the rainy season we are very likely to have sporadic cases of plague, and if before this time comes we can diminish the number of rats or exterminate them by the concerted action of the whole community then the danger of its spreading will be greatly diminished.

I would respectfully request that a committee of three be appointed to take up this matter and make a plan of action, and that the public at large, through the press, be requested to give the board their support in this matter as soon as the committee has reached a decision.

Respectfully,

J. S. B. PRATT,
Executive Officer.

The President and Members of the Board.

Honolulu, H. L., Oct. 31, 1901. Sir: At a meeting of the board of health held yesterday, a letter from Executive Officer Pratt was read in regard to a rat-killing campaign. It was moved by Mr. E. A. Mott-Smith, seconded by Dr. W. L. Moore, that the recommendation in Dr. Pratt's letter be accepted and acted on. Motion carried.

Attorney General Dole suggested that the members of the press be requested to publish the letter as a whole, and ask the co-operation of the community in this matter.

It was moved by Attorney General Dole, seconded by Mr. E. A. Mott-Smith, that Dr. Cooper and Pratt be appointed a committee of two, and that Dr. Cofer be asked to co-operate with the committee, and also that this committee be empowered to add to their number at their discretion from citizens from the territory. Motion carried.

Inclosed please find copy of the letter above referred to. Acting under instructions of the board, I would respectfully request that you co-operate with the committee upon this important question of killing rats.

Respectfully,

J. S. B. PRATT,
Executive Officer.

Dr. L. E. COFER,
Chief Quarantine Officer, City.

This is all we have about the Honolulu situation, continued Dr. Wyman. Our bureau is co-operating with the Board of Health in Honolulu, as we always do in such cases, and, of course we are concerned to see that the outcome of the crusade is successful and that plague does not get a foothold on the islands. We sent some rat poison to Honolulu.

Many communities eagerly prefer to be under the immediate jurisdiction of the Marine Hospital Service, just as Havana and Manila have been, instead of working through their own local boards. But, while we are always glad to co-operate, as I have already said, it is better for communities of American citizens to undertake such work for themselves. They are the ones to cope with the situation and we will extend to them all the aid we can.

LILUOKALANI.

Ex-Queen Liluokalani and her suite have been at the Ebbitt during the holidays, pursuing the even tenor of their ways. The lawyers are anxious to have her as a client in securing recognition of her claim to the crown lands and she is said to be negotiating with some of the profession in California, who have had a residence in Hawaii. I have said nothing to the Queen about her claim lately, declared Delegate Wilcox. When she is ready to talk about it I shall be pleased to hear her. I fear she may dicker with the lawyers and when Congress hears about it the delegation will be to say that the lawyers will get the lion's share of the money anyway, and it would be better to vote nothing at all. Such has been the history of many claims before Congress.

Mr. William Haywood of Honolulu was one of the select company of guests invited to the special reception of President and Mrs. Roosevelt at the

January Sale of Undermuslins.

This is our first GREAT SALE of MUSLIN UNDERWEAR and we mean to make it the most wonderful sale of any kind ever held in Honolulu. No words that we could use would be too strong in describing the splendid values which we shall offer for the six days of this sale. The prices, we honestly believe, are the very lowest in the world for good goods. And these are good goods. Every article in this sale has been selected with the object in view of causing every buyer to become a permanent customer of the house.

Most people know how our sales are conducted. They know that a WHITNEY & MARSH SALE is a sale in fact as well as in name. They know that the day before the sale begins, or the day after it ends, they cannot purchase any article at the same price that prevails in the sale. In this instance, to every piece of underwear which figures in this sale there has been pinned a pink ticket bearing the sale price. If there are any garments left at the close of the sale on Saturday afternoon these tickets come off and the articles go back to their original prices. There are two more sales of other articles, which we will not now mention, to be held in the two weeks following this. In both of these sales the same policy of extraordinary prices for the week of the sale only will be carried out.

Muslin underwear is this year daintier than ever before. It is made mostly from fine, sheer fabrics; muslin, cambric and lawn, trimmed with pretty insertion, embroideries and ribbons. The night gowns usually have low necks and short sleeves, with trimming of ribbon and lace or embroidery and are especially suitable to this climate.

Corset covers, chemises, petticoats and drawers are characterized by a wealth of variety in style and daintiness in trimming. Below are descriptions of a few numbers, telling in their own mute but eloquent way the story of exceptional bargains:

GOWNS.

Night gown made of good muslin, V shaped neck, 6 rows of tucks on each side with embroidery insertion between and neatly trimmed. Really a very elaborate garment and would be good value at \$1.25. Price for the sale..... 60c

Fine Cambric Gown with Empire square neck trimmed with hemstitched tucks and ruffle on either side edged with lace. Regular price of this gown \$2.00. For the sale..... 95c

Effective Empire Gown with round neck, slightly low, very elaborately trimmed with allover lace, short sleeves. We do not expect these to last long at the price..... \$1.00

Cambric Gown with square neck, insertion between clusters of tucks, neck and sleeves edged with fine embroidery. This pattern is unusually attractive. A three dollar garment..... \$1.25

Handsome gown of cambric with square neck, yoke back and front trimmed with allover embroidery, open work pattern, embroidery edge, sleeves trimmed to match. Astonishing bargain..... \$1.65

DRAWERS.

Drawers of strong muslin, two rows of tucks headed with rows of hemstitching; no better made or sold in America for 50c. Every dollar spent on these does double duty at the ridiculous price..... 25c

Fine Muslin Drawers with three rows tucks and wide umbrella flounce trimmed with Swiss embroidery. Dollar value..... 45c

Beautiful Cambric Drawers with full ruffle finished with choice lace edge and two clusters of tucking. Regular price of this pattern \$1.75. Sale price..... 75c

Drawers of choice Cambric with one row of lace insertion, two tucks and latest flaring ruffle trimmed with lace. A copy of dainty French original..... 95c

Handsome Drawers made of nainsook, very fancy flounce with rows of dainty lace running up and down between clusters of tucks, trimmed on bottom with lace edge. The price scarcely covers the cost of making..... \$1.50

CORSET COVERS

Plain close-fitting Corset Cover of fine muslin, round neck, very strong and well made; never before sold here or elsewhere for less than 45c. We offer a limited number at 25c.

Fine cambric Corset Cover, with rows of dainty lace insertion running straight up and down front and back, neck trimmed with lace edge, beading and ribbon, armholes finished with lace edge to waist line. Really an irresistible pattern at the price, 35c.

Dainty cambric Corset Cover, round neck, front and back trimmed with fine embroidery insertion and edge to match; armholes finished with embroidery edge. San Francisco department stores sell this at from 75c to 90c, and it is good value at that price. This week, 40c.

Fine Nainsook full Corset Cover, round neck, front trimmed with three rows of fine lace insertion, one row of lace insertion in back, neck edged with lace and beading. Marked down from \$2.00 to 95c.

Beautiful full Corset Cover, front formed of six rows of dainty Cluny lace insertion and nainsook, round necked, finished with beading, ribbon and lace edge, in latest French style. Considerably less than cost; \$1.00.

CHEMISES.

Plain close fitting short Chemise, made of good muslin, very strongly sewed and shaped to the figure. Price less than the cost of material, to say nothing of making, 25c.

Fine muslin Chemise, round neck, trimmed with open-work pattern of fine embroidery, insertion and edge. Some short, some long. Regular price of former, \$1.50; of the latter, \$2.00. All go in the sale at 75c.

Beautiful Marguerite Chemise, square neck, trimmed with two rows of lace insertion, neck and armholes finished with lace edge; a late French pattern, 95c.

Combination Corset Cover and Skirt, trimmed front and back with rows of dainty lace insertion, armholes, neck and ruffle on bottom of skirt finished with lace edge, two rows of lace insertion and hemstitched tucks; a very pretty garment; \$1.50

Combination Chemise, made of fine nainsook, Corset Cover with one row embroidery insertion, ruffle on bottom of skirt finished with Point de Paris lace; wide embroidery beading with ribbon drawn through at waist. Always sold at \$5.00; sale price, \$2.00.

CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.

A Full Line, made of the very best materials, with the greatest care and closest adherence to correct and proper style, will go in this sale at prices that would make it foolish to make these little garments at home. Drawers at from 10c to 40c. Skirts in various styles and with more or less elaborate trimmings, from 45c to 65c.

Whitney & Marsh, Ltd.

White House on the afternoon of Dec. 24th.

The Patent Office announces that a patent on an invention for a coupling for wire or other cables has been granted to Jonah E. Gamalielson of Kaunamua, Hawaii.

The Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department, gives formal notice in his last bulletin that W. J. Lowrie has been elected President of the First National bank of Wailuku, Hawaii, in place of C. M. Cooke, and that W. T. Robinson has been chosen Vice-President.

APPEALS BILL.

Delegate Wilcox has introduced a bill to provide for appeals from the Su-

preme Court of the Territory of Hawaii to the Circuit Court of Appeals and to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That appeals and writs of error from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of the Ninth circuit and to the Supreme Court of the United States shall be allowed the same as from the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma. Such appeals and writs of error must be taken within one year from the rendition of any judgment rendered after the passage of this act by the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii; provided, however, That such appeals and

writs of error may be allowed from any judgment rendered by the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii prior to the passage of this act, if the same shall be taken and perfected on or before the first day of September, nineteen hundred and two.

The annual statement of the Secretary of the Treasury as to the emoluments and compensation of collectors of customs shows that Edward R. Stackable, collector for Hawaii, received during the last fiscal year a salary of \$4000, while the fees collected and placed on deposit amounted to \$1,243.70, and the amount received from storage was \$2000, which also went to the collector making his compensation, \$6000.

E. G. WALKER.